STATUS REPORT ON NEW FEDERAL NO₂ MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Air Resources Board Planning and Technical Support Division

July 22, 2010 Sacramento, California

Presentation Outline

- Background
- New Monitoring Requirements
- Implications of New Monitoring Requirements

New Federal NO₂ Standard

- New 1-hour standard of 100 ppb
- Retained existing annual standard of 53 ppb
- New health studies show impacts at lower levels
- Peer review by Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC)

Recent Health Evidence

- Previous reviews
 - Respiratory illness in children with long-term exposure
 - > Limited short-term exposure data
- New evidence
 - > Studies show associations between short-term exposure and respiratory symptoms
 - Additional evidence of impacts in children from short-term exposures

Health Basis for NO₂ Standards

- Long-term exposure
 - > Respiratory illness in children
 - Decreased lung function growth in children
- Short-term exposure
 - > Respiratory symptoms
 - More ER visits and hospitalizations
 - Increased airway response in asthmatics

NEW MONITORING REQUIRENTS

New Monitoring Requirements

- Near-roadway monitors
 - > Population > 500,000
 - > Monitors within 165' of roadway
 - > Located in highest traffic areas
- Monitors to evaluate communitywide exposure
- Limited monitoring near susceptible and vulnerable populations

U.S. EPA's Rationale

- Community monitors do not capture peak concentrations
 - Near-roadway concentrations could be as much as two times higher
- Purpose of near-roadway monitors
 - > Protect against peak concentrations
 - > Further reduce communitywide concentrations

New Focus

- Historically based on community exposure studies
- Current monitoring network reflects communitywide concentrations
- New requirements focus on sources

CASAC Perspective

- Majority support near-roadway monitoring
- Continuing concerns
 - > Health studies based on community monitors
 - Using these studies to establish near-roadway standard
 - Variable relationship between near-roadway and communitywide concentrations

IMPLICATIONS OF NEW MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Districts Requiring Near-Roadway Monitors

Area	Monitors Needed
South Coast	4
San Joaquin	4
Bay Area	3
Sacramento/Placer	2
San Diego	2
Ventura	1
Total	1 6

High Traffic Roadways

- Road segments with highest average daily traffic count
- Congestion, vehicle mix, and roadway design
- Will include California's most heavily traveled freeways and freeway interchanges

Examples of High Traffic Roadways

Air Basin	County	Roadway
South Coast	Orange	I-405 at I-605 & CA-22
San Joaquin	Fresno	CA-180 at Jct. 41 & 186S
San Diego	San Diego	I-15 Jct. 163 & Miramar Way



Monitor Siting Issues

- Cost of new network
- Logistical issues and safety concerns
- Variable road conditions

Monitoring Costs

- Lease, power, equipment, personnel
- Estimated set-up cost about \$100,000
- Will vary, depending on location
- Expect U.S. EPA will provide partial funding

Logistical Issues and Safety Concerns

- Limited space
- Right-of-way/access issues
- Coordinating and permitting
- Potential for vandalism

Variable Roadway Conditions

- Vehicle mix
- Congestion patterns
- Roadway elevation
- Presence of soundwall
- Predominant wind direction

Early Implementation

- U.S. EPA will provide equipment funding
- Some California agencies may participate
- May also include monitoring for other pollutants

Designation Process

- Existing data show no violations statewide at community level
- EPA will designate all areas unclassified
- Near-roadway monitors may show nonattainment in some areas
- Designations revisited in 2016-2017

Future Board Item

- State designation recommendations due January 2011
- Staff will bring recommendations to Board later this year